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all mountain streams north of the latitude of Buenos Aires and sporadically in the lowlands."

Though the monograph is intended primarily to give a systematic survey of the fishes included, the writer's interesting style makes many parts very entertaining for the general reader.

A. S. PEARSE

THE PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE recently issued *Annual of the Académie des Sciences* for 1919¹ records the election of fourteen new members in 1917 and 1918, seven in the former, and the same number in the latter year; none had been chosen from January 19, 1914, to February 26, 1917, an interval of over three years. Of these new members three belong to the section *Géographie et Navigation*, Ernest Fournier, Robert Bourgeois and Louis Fave; two enter the section *Botanique*, Henri Lecomte and P. A. Dangeard; one is credited to the section *Minéralogie*, Émile Haug; one to the section *Médecine et Chirurgie*, Edouard Quénu; one to *Économie Rurale*, Emmanuel Leclainche, and one to the section *Mécanique*, Gabriel Koenigs. In addition there are three chosen for the new division *Applications de la Science à l'Industrie*, namely, Maurice Leblanc, Auguste Rateau and Charles Charpy, and also one new non-resident member, Charles Flahault, of Montpellier. Last, but not least, Marshall Ferdinand Foch was elected *Académicien Libre*, on November 11, 1918, the day on which took place the signing of the armistice between the Allies and the Central Powers, one of the great events of history, and one to which the masterly military leadership of Foch had chiefly contributed.

It is worthy of note that an institution so thoroughly imbued with the most ardent patriotism still retains on its rolls the name of one German as *Associé Étranger*, namely Simon Schwendener of Berlin. There are

also nine German *Correspondents* and two Austrians, one of these the great mineralogist, Gustav Tschermak. This shows that whatever may have been the animus displayed by individual scientists in both camps, this great institution, though placed in the vortex of the fearful conflict, did not lose the conviction that science is international and eternal.

In the *Annual* is given an imposing list of the prizes adjudged annually, or at longer intervals, as well as of the special foundations or funds, and also of the medals regularly awarded. Here we have details regarding 94 different prizes, 10 foundations or funds, and 3 medals, the "Arago Medal," last awarded in 1887, the "Lavoisier Medal" of which the last award was in 1900 and the "Berthelot Medal" that has not been adjudged since 1902.

The president of the Académie des Sciences for the present year is M. Louis Guignard, the vice-president being M. Henri Deslandes. As it is an invariable rule that the vice-president succeeds to the presidency in the following year, M. Deslandes will be, if still living, the next president. The perpetual secretaries are M. Alfred Lacroix, elected in 1914, for the department of *Sciences mathématiques*, and M. Émile Picard, elected in 1917, for that of *Sciences physiques*.

K.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

SOME PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN NATIONAL ARMY MEN UNDER MILITARY TRAINING¹

AT the present time when the interest of the country is focused on the military policy of the future, it is worth while to record the effects of training on the physique of men who enter the army from civil life. This has been done before in the case of recruits and university men, and data secured from the men who trained for the present conflict constitute interesting material for comparison. It is a matter of common knowledge that civilians usually show an increase in weight and a generally improved condition after a

¹"Institut de France, Académie des Sciences, *Annuaire pour 1919*," Paris, Gauthiers-Villars et Cie, 178 pp, 8vo.

¹From the Section of Food and Nutrition, Medical Department, U. S. Army.